

over sectional prejudice and the political errors of the day, and the State of Texas returned to the Union as she was, with sectional institutions which her people had chosen for themselves, and with express agreement, by the re-annexing act, that she should be susceptible of subdivision into a plurality of States.

Whatever advantages the interest of the Southern States, as such, gained by this, were far inferior in results, as they unfolded in the progress of time, to those which sprang from previous concessions made by the South.

To every thoughtful friend of the Union, to the true lovers of their country, to all who longed and labored for the full success of this great experiment of republican institutions, it was cause of gratulation that such an opportunity had occurred to illustrate our advancing power on this continent and to furnish to the world additional assurance of the strength and stability of the Constitution. Who would wish to see Florida still a European colony? Who would rejoice to hail Texas as a lone star instead of one in the galaxy of the States? Who does not appreciate the incalculable benefits of the acquisition of Louisiana? And yet narrow views and sectional purposes would inevitably have excluded them all from the Union.

But another struggle on the same point ensued when our victorious armies returned from Mexico, and it devolved on Congress to provide for the territories acquired by the treaty of Guadalupe Hidalgo. The great relations of the subject had now become distinct and clear to the perception of the public mind, which appreciated the evils of sectional controversy upon the question of the admission of new States. In that crisis intense solicitude pervaded the nation. But the patriotic impulses of the popular heart, guided by the advisory advice of the Father of his Country, rose superior to all the difficulties of the incorporation of a new empire into the Union. In the councils of Congress there was manifested extreme antagonism of opinion and action between some representatives, who sought by the abusive and unconstitutional employment of the legislative powers of the Government, to interfere in the condition of the incipient States, and to impose their own social theories upon the latter, and other representatives, who repelled the interposition of the General Government in this respect, and maintained the self-constituting rights of the States. In truth the thing attempted was, in form alone, action of the General Government, while in reality it was the endeavor, by the abuse of legislative power, to force the ideas of internal policy entertained in particular States upon allied independent States. Once more the Constitution and the Union triumphed signally. The new Territories were organized without restrictions on the disputed point; and were thus left to judge in that particular for themselves; and the sense of constitutional faith proved vigorous enough in Congress not only to accomplish this primary object, but also the incidental and hardly less important one of so amending the provisions of the statute for the extradition of fugitives from service as to place that public duty under the safeguard of the General Government, and thus relieve it from some of the raised up by the legislation of some of States.

Vain declamation regarding the provisions of the law for the extradition of fugitives from service with occasional episodes of frantic effort to obstruct their execution by riot and murder, continued for a brief time, to agitate certain localities. But the true principles of leaving each State and Territory to regulate its own laws of labor according to its own sense of right and expediency, had acquired fast hold of the public judgment to such a degree that, by common consent, it was observed in the organization of the Territory of Washington.

When, more recently, it became requisite to organize the Territories of Nebraska and Kansas, it was the natural and legitimate, if not the inevitable consequence of previous events and legislation that the same great and sound principles which had already been applied to Utah and New Mexico should be applied to them; that they should stand exempt from the restrictions proposed in the act relative to the State of Missouri.

These restrictions were, in the estimation of many thoughtful men, null from the beginning, unauthorized by the Constitution, contrary to the treaty stipulations for the cession of Louisiana, and inconsistent with the equality of the States.

They had been stripped of all moral authority by persistent efforts to procure their indirect repeal through contradictory enactments. They had been practically abrogated by the legislation attending the organization of Utah, New Mexico, and Washington. If any vitality remained in them it would have been taken away in effect by the new Territories acts in the form originally proposed to the Senate at the first session of the last Congress. It was ingenious as well as patriotic and just to do this directly and plainly, and thus relieve the statute-book of an act which might be of possible future injury, but of no possible future benefit; and the measure of its repeal was the final consummation and complete recognition of the principle that no portion of the United States shall undertake, through assumption of the powers of the General Government, to dictate the social institutions of any other portion.

The scope and effect of the language of repeal were not left in doubt. It was declared, in terms, to be "the true intent and meaning of this act not to legislate slavery into any Territory or State, nor to exclude it therefrom, but to leave the people thereof perfectly free to form and regulate their domestic institutions in their own way, subject only to the Constitution of the United States."

The measure could not be withstood upon its merits alone. It was attacked with violence, on the false or delusive pretext that it constituted a breach of faith. Never was objection more utterly destitute of substantial justification. When before was it imagined by sensible men that a regulative or declarative statute, whether enacted ten or forty years ago, is irrevocable—that an act of Congress is above the Constitution? If, indeed, there were in the facts any cause to impute bad faith, it would attach to those only who have never ceased, from the time of the enactment of the restrictive provision to the present day, to denounce and to condemn it; who have constantly refused to complete it by beneficial supplementary legislation; who have spared no exertion to deprive it of moral force; who have themselves again and again attempted its repeal.

by the enactment of incompatible provisions; and who, by the inevitable reactionary effect of their own violence on the subject, awakened the country to perception of the true constitutional principle of leaving the matter involved to the discretion of the people of the respective existing or incipient States.

It is not pretended that this principle, or any other, precluded the possibility of evils in practice, disturbed as political action is liable to be by human passions. No form of government is exempt from inconveniences; but in this case they are the result of the abuse, and not of the legitimate exercise, of the powers reserved or conferred in the organization of a Territory. They are not to be charged to the great principle of popular sovereignty; on the contrary, they disappear before the intelligence and patriotism of the people, exerting through the ballot-box their peaceful and silent but irresistible power.

If the friends of the Constitution are to have another struggle, its enemies could not present a more acceptable issue than that of a State, whose constitution clearly embraced "a republican form of government," being excluded from the Union, because its domestic institutions may not in all respects comport with the ideas of what is wise and expedient entertained in some other State. Fresh from the groundless imputations of breach of faith against others, men will commence the agitation of this new question with indubitable violation of an express compact between the independent sovereign powers of the United States and of the Republic of Texas, as well as of the older and equally solemn compacts which assure the equality of all the States.

But, deplorable as would be such a violation of compact in itself and in all its direct consequences, that is the very least of the evils involved. When sectional agitators shall have succeeded in forcing on this issue their pretensions for to be met by counter pretensions? Will not different States be compelled respectively to meet extremes with extremes? And if either extreme carry its point, what is that so far forth but dissolution of the Union? If a new State, formed from the territory of the United States, be absolutely excluded from admission therein; that fact of itself constitutes the disruption of union between it and the other States. But the process of dissolution could not stop here. Would not a sectional decision, producing such result by a majority of votes, either Northern or Southern, of necessity drive out the oppressed and aggrieved minority, and place in presence of each other two irreconcilably hostile confederations?

It is necessary to speak thus plainly of projects, the offspring of that sectional agitation now prevailing in some of the States, which are as impracticable as they are unconstitutional, and which, if persevered in, must and will end calamitously. It is either dissolution and civil war, or it is mere angry, idle, aimless disturbance of public peace and tranquility. Disunion for what? If the passionate rage of fanaticism and partisan spirit did not force the fact upon our attention, it would be difficult to believe that any considerable portion of the people of this enlightened country could have assented to the sum of interests of the relatively few Africans in the United States, as to totally to abandon and disregard the interests of the twenty-five millions of Americans, to trample under foot the injunctions of moral and constitutional obligation, and to engage in plans of vindictive hostility against those who are associated with them in the enjoyment of the common heritage of our national institutions.

Nor is it hostile against their fellow-citizens of one section of the Union alone.—The interests, the honor, the duty, the peace, and the prosperity of the people of all sections are equally involved and imperilled in this question. And are patriotic men in any part of the Union prepared, on such an issue, to madly to invite all the consequences of the forfeiture of their constitutional engagements? It is impossible.—The storm of phrensy and faction must inevitably dash itself in vain against the unshaken rock of the Constitution. I shall never doubt it. I know that the Union is stronger a thousand times than all the wild and chimerical schemes of social change which are generated, one after another, in the unstable minds of visionary sophists and interested agitators. I rely confidently on the patriotism of the people, on the dignity and self-respect of the States, on the wisdom of Congress, and, above all, on the continued gracious favor of Almighty God, to maintain, against all enemies, whether at home or abroad, the sanctity of the Constitution and the integrity of the Union.

FRANKLIN PIERCE.
WASHINGTON, DECEMBER 31, 1855.

8th January, 1856.

Editor of the Glasgow Times:
People are thinking and talking of suitable candidates for next summer's canvass, and I wish to name one for Sheriff, who, in my opinion, is every way qualified for that office, and worthy of the public regard.—That man is PRON M. JACKSON, who, if elected, will serve the public, and not spend the time for which he may be elected, in electioneering for that or any other office.—He is no office seeker, but a plain, straightforward, honest man, and the people by electing him, will secure the services of a competent and reliable man in the office of Sheriff. I nominate PRON M. JACKSON for Sheriff of Howard county. A VOTER.

Negro Killed.—We learn that a very valuable negro died on Saturday last, from the effects of a blow given him by his master a few days before. The negro belonged to Mr. John B. Yager, living in the western part of this County. Becoming offended at the negro he threw a curry-comb at him which struck him on the head and fractured the skull so as to prove mortal. Of course the killing was purely accidental. A Coroner's jury rendered a verdict in accordance with the above facts. Mr. Yager underwent an examination before Justice Butler, and was acquitted.—[Randolph Citizen.]

Foreign News.

The most important item of foreign news, is the capture of Kara by the Russians.—They besieged the place after having the Turks into an unconditional surrender. There is much talk of peace, and no doubt strenuous efforts will be made to terminate the war.

The President's Message.

We give, into-day's issue, the more important portions of the President's Message. Such portions of the document as are omitted, will be found reviewed by a contemporary, which we adopt, as presenting the important points, in much less space than it would require to insert the whole message.

Among the important topics occupied by the President, is our relations with Great Britain, growing out of the Central American question. By the Clayton Bulwer Treaty, of 1850, the United States and Great Britain agreed that "neither will ever assume or exercise any sovereignty over any part of Central America. Our Government construed these words of the Treaty into an unqualified relinquishment, by both contracting parties, of all right, title and claim to any part or parcel of territory in that region, and an agreement to maintain the independence of each and all the Central American States. This is the way we looked at the matter, and we thought the British Government took the same view. But we are mistaken. Great Britain continues to maintain all her previous pretensions to dominion in that quarter—continues to exercise authority over the whole of the Mosquito Coast, and a part of Costa Rica—continues to regard the Balise as her absolute domain, and continues to extend the limits of her assumed authority, by encroaching on Honduras and by colonizing the Bay Islands. This difference of construction of the treaty gives rise to a misunderstanding of the most serious nature between the two Governments—a misunderstanding which the President views with some forebodings, though "it appears to him proper not to consider an amicable solution of the controversy hopeless." The President's estimate of the threatening character of the difficulty may be gathered from the expression—"This international difficulty cannot long remain undisturbed without involving in serious danger the friendly relations which it is the interest, as well as the duty, of both countries to preserve."

The recruiting question is next adverted to, and a brief history of it given. The President has presented the case to the British Government, with a view to secure reparation for the wrong. The subject is still under consideration.

The appointment of a commissioner to survey and establish, in connection with an agent of the British government, the boundary line between Washington Territory and the English possessions, is recommended to Congress, as the ignorance of the division line has led to frequent disputes and troubles between the citizens of the two countries. The purchase of rights and interests of the Hudson Bay Company and Puget's Sound Agricultural Company, in Oregon, is also recommended.

The difficulty with Denmark in reference to the Sound Dues, is unadjusted. The United States thinks that Denmark has no more right to levy a tax on vessels going through the Sound, than the Barbary States had to levy a toll on vessels which frequented the Mediterranean. Notice was given to the Danish government, therefore, on the 14th of April last, that from the 14th of April next, this government would be absolved from the treaty, by the stipulations of which our vessels have been paying this unjust toll. Here the matter stands.

With France, our relations are of the most agreeable character, the Dillan trouble at San Francisco having been amicably and satisfactorily adjusted. The difficulty with Greece, in reference to the sequestration, by the authorities of that country, of property belonging to the American Consul at Athens, is settled. With Spain, our relations are about as usual. The Spanish Government has made reparation for the Black Warrior outrage, but not for the El Dorado search, yet. The President thinks she will, though, and has not abandoned the hope of effecting with Spain some arrangement, which will either wholly prevent, or render less frequent, the difficulties we have with Cuba.

The condition of the Treasury is flattering, there being a balance on hand, over and above the year's expenditure, of \$18,931,576. The amount of public debt at the present fiscal year was \$45,683,031, which sum has, by subsequent payments, been reduced to less than \$40,000,000. The Message suggests, in view of the annual balance in the Treasury, the reduction of the tariff. A thorough re-organization of the Army is also recommended, with a retired list for disabled officers, and increased pay for those in active service. Six sloops of war are recommended as an addition to the Navy. The expenditures of the Post Office Department for the last fiscal year were \$9,968,342, while the receipts were only \$7,342,136, leaving a balance on the wrong side of the ledger of \$2,626,206.

The Livingston county Swamp Lands are advertised for sale on the first Monday in February, no bids taken at less than \$1 25 per acre, about 45,000 acres.

Kentucky Legislature.

The following are the officers of the Legislature, just assembled—all Know Nothings. Speaker of House of Representatives, John B. Huston, of Clark, for Clerk, John S. McCorkle, assistant clerk, J. D. Nourse, doorkeeper, Wm. Campbell, Sergeant-at-Arms, Joseph Gray.

In the Senate, for Secretary, Mr. Hawkins, the former incumbent; Assistant Clerk, Mr. McKenney; Doorkeeper, G. W. Crew; Sergeant-at-Arms, Mr. McClure.

For the Glasgow Times.

FAYETTE, Mo., Jan. 8, 1856.

FRIEND GREEN:—Noticing your absence from Fayette on yesterday, I deem it due to you, as a chronicler of the events of the day—and courtesy to the unfortified, once so powerful, but now, alas! but the ghost of departed greatness—to give you an account of the meeting of the faithful in Fayette, on the first Monday in January, 1856.

The meeting had been called week after week, in the Synagogue with the faithful, and exhortation after exhortation had been made "to wandering sinners to return," and enter again the fold that they had so shamefully deserted. Every effort had been made—every nerve had been strained, but the rebellious host hearkened not to their counsel. The first Monday came, but the sovereigns came not, and there was great tribulation in the camp of the faithful. Something must be done, and as a dernier resort, about 2 o'clock, the High Priest and his faithful few, entered the Court House, whereupon, ex-Senator Judge Pussay made a motion, that the High Priest take the chair. Now be it remembered, this motion was made in the presence of the County Court, its Clerks, &c.—about a dozen of the faithful, (that is to say, deserters from the K. N.'s,) three or four old line Democrats, and about twenty-five native Americans, assembled to witness the show. No one objected, and the High Priest took the chair. On motion of the same Judge Pussay, Mr. Saltonstall was chosen Secretary, and then the monopolizing Judge moved, to the great mortification of several fit subjects for the accoucher, that this meeting adjourn to the first Monday in February. Just here the big General walked up to Pussay and whispered something, whereupon Pussay withdrew his motion for February, and made it for March, which was carried, and the meeting adjourned. The High Priest then arose and pronounced his benediction upon the faithful and exhorted all good States-Rights democrats and whigs to unite with him and save the country. God save the mark!—the followers of Day and the deserters, all well, call upon Sumner, and Seward, and Greeley, and so think the people of this State.

Just after the Priest had closed his benediction, I heard a strange quaking voice, breaking over the silence of the house, and looked, and behold, I saw the lean, lank, hungry phiz of a biped that they call Dr. Putty-head, and the voice was begging for alms, for he was asking a dollar, for the pewter Journal. Now the Doctor really looked hungry, and I waxed sorry to see that there were no crumbs for him here.—Poor Doctor! he had seen the calls for the meeting. He had read of democratic rallies in old Howard in days of yore, and had expected, no doubt, when he faced the northern blast for Fayette, to have his hunger allayed, and his drooping spirits revived. No doubt he expected it would be a proud day for the democracy—that he would find them marshaled in all the "pomp and circumstance of glorious war," with their banners hung out on the outer wall, their hearts pierced with Administrative democracy, and their arms nerved for victorious conquest. But alas! his fancy was too fertile, and truth has blunted out the fairy fiction, and the Dr. must sing for his fairy gold, "this world is all a show," &c.

It is well worthy of note that this meeting was called and held by the deserters from the Native American party, and for the sole purpose of denouncing and vilifying the party that they—traitors as they are—had so shamefully joined and deserted. Mark them now, and let the future give the just recompense of their reward.

Yours, fraternally, SAM.

GLASGOW MARKET.

COLLECTED WEEKLY BY THOMSON, LEWIS & CO., Grocers and Produce Dealers, Water street.

GLASGOW, January 17, 1856.

PORE	.....	\$4 to \$4.50
WHEAT	.....	\$1 to \$1.15
CORN	.....	20 to 25c
OATS	.....	20 to 25c
FLOR	.....	\$6.50 to \$8.50
ABRA	.....	100 to 150c
COIN MEAL	.....	per bushel
APPLES	.....	per bushel
PEACHES	.....	per bushel
HIDES	.....	per bushel
Green	.....	4c
SUGAR	.....	9 to 9 1/2c
Loaf and crushed	.....	12 to 13 1/2c
COFFEE	.....	13 1/2 to 14c
HAVANA	.....	14c
JAVA	.....	15 1/2 to 16c
SALT	.....	2c
WATER	.....	45 to 47 1/2c
IRISH	.....	6c
Sligo	.....	6c
NATL	.....	5c
CANDLES	.....	30c
BACON	.....	9 to 10c
Shoulders and sides	.....	7 to 8c
LARD	.....	8c
SEEDS	.....	20 to 30c
Flax	.....	\$1.00
Plantation	.....	\$9.00
MOLASSES	.....	40c
Belcher's Sugar House	.....	60c
CARTINGS	.....	5c
OYSTERS	.....	70c

EXCHANGE AND BANKING HOUSE.

Glasgow, Mo.

Selling Rates of Exchange.

Baltimore	.....	1m
Philadelphia	.....	1m
Boston	.....	1m
New York	.....	1m
St. Louis	.....	1m

Buying Rates of Currency.

Kentucky	.....	1 dis
Ohio	.....	1 dis
Indiana	.....	1 dis
Virginia	.....	1 dis
Wisconsin	.....	2 dis

Deposites received. Time and sight Exchange wanted. Land warrants bought and sold. Drafts and notes collected. Exchange, in sums to suit, always for sale.

Four per cent. interest paid on deposits remaining 30 days or more.

WESTON F. BIRCH & SON.

Glasgow, October 22, 1855.

LAND WARRANTS.

WE will purchase all the warrants offered under the new law, at full prices, and furnish the form of assignment.

WESTON F. BIRCH & SON.

Glasgow, June 14.

NOTICE!

THE late unexpected rise in the Missouri river has been taken advantage of by the under- signed, and we have the pleasure of announcing to our numerous customers that we have just received on said river a large stock of choice

FAMILY GROCERIES, at reasonable rates of freight, and will be enabled to sell, either wholesale or retail, on reasonable terms. All who may wish to make their purchases this winter will find our stock complete for all demands. Among our stock may be found a great variety of choice, substantial and fancy Groceries, suitable to the coming season. Give us a call.

THOMSON, LEWIS & CO.

Glasgow, November 29, 1855.

10 BBL'S Monongahela whisky;

75 do Cincinnati do

100 do St. Louis do

20 do old rye do

20 do New York Brandy;

10 do apple do

Fine Liquors.

1 cask superior old Pale Brandy;

5 baskets Champagne;

6 boxes Longworth's sparkling Catawba;

2 casks old Madeira wine;

2 do old Port do

2 do sweet Malaga do

2 do Sherry do

THOMSON, LEWIS & CO.

CANDY.

50 BOXES CRIMPED CANDY;

20 do fancy do

20 do snapping kisses;

20 do the common kind do

20 do toy fruits and fancy men and horses.

THOMSON, LEWIS & CO.

CANDLES.

10 boxes sperin candles;

50 do star do

50 lb boxes star do

20 do do do

20 boxes pressed tallow candles.

THOMSON, LEWIS & CO.

OYSTERS.

30 dozen Thomas' celebrated Baltimore Cove

Oysters, which we warrant.

THOMSON, LEWIS & CO.

NAILS.

100 kegs Iron Mountain Nails from 3 to 40.

THOMSON, LEWIS & CO.

IRON.

A full supply all sorts and sizes.

THOMSON, LEWIS & CO.

CRACKERS.

20 barrels Butter Crackers,

20 do Soda do

THOMSON, LEWIS & CO.

COFFEE.

20 bags old Government Java Coffee

150 do Rio do

5 do Mocha do

THOMSON, LEWIS & CO.

SUGAR.

30 hds prime New Orleans Sugar;

50 barrels crushed do

20 do refined do

10 do loaf do

10 do powdered do

THOMSON, LEWIS & CO.

SALT.

500 bags Ground Alum Salt;

100 do L. do

THOMSON, LEWIS & CO.

MOLASSES.

25 bbls sugar house Applesauce;

25 bbls New Orleans do

Golden Syrup.

THOMSON, LEWIS & CO.

CASTINGS.

A large lot of Ovens, Kettles, Skillets, Pots,

and old iron.

THOMSON, LEWIS & CO.

SUNDRIES.

Oranges, Figs, Sardines, Raisins, Currants,

nutmegs, madder, pepper, spice, ginger, pickles,

prunes, brandy cherries, citron, lobsters, indigo,

rice, chocolate, macaroni, blacking, powder, shot,

tend, brackets, nails, tubs, &c.

To mention every article on hand would be out of the question. Call and see for yourself.

THOMSON, LEWIS & CO.

ORDER OF PUBLICATION.

STATE OF MISSOURI, }
County of Howard, }
In the County Court, December Term, 1855.

Among the proceedings had at said term of Court, were the following, to-wit:

Samuel C. Major, Public Administrator of Howard county, and having in charge the estate of Martin G. Hopper, deceased.

Petition to sell land for the payment of debts.

SAID Administrator files his petition, setting forth that the personal estate of said deceased is not sufficient to pay the debts against said estate, and praying the Court to grant an order of sale of the real estate of said deceased for that purpose. And the Court being satisfied that such sale is necessary, it is ordered by the Court that all persons interested be notified, that application has been made for the sale of the north-west quarter of the south-west quarter of section twelve (12), and the south-west quarter of the north-west quarter of section twelve (12), township thirty-one (31), range sixteen (16), containing forty acres; also, a title bond from A. W. Morrison to William Knox and Martin G. Hopper, for one hundred and twenty acres, on which said Hopper has paid nothing, to-wit: East half of the north-east quarter of section eleven, and the north-west quarter of the north-west quarter of section 12, township 31, range 16, situated in Howard county, Missouri.

And that unless the contrary be shown on or before the first day of the next February term of this court, an order will be made to sell all the right, title and interest that said deceased had in and to the above described real estate. It is further ordered that the notice hereby required to